

# What future for Cocoa in Côte d'Ivoire?

1. An expected and theoretical decline
2. An unexpected capacity to rebound
3. Uncertain Contradictory forces

François Ruf

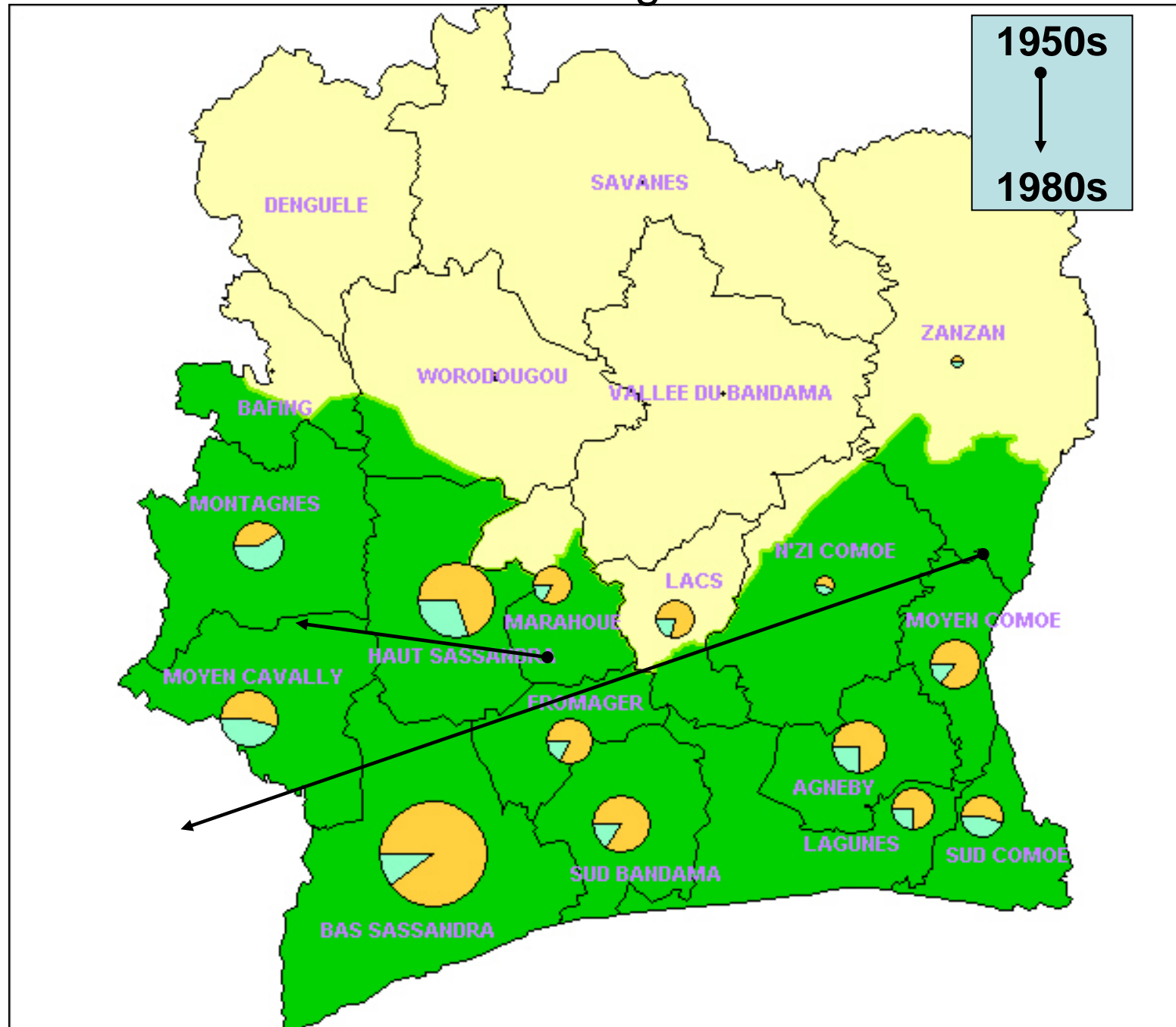
CIRAD

WCF conference, Partnership meeting

Washington, 4-5 October, 2006

<http://www.worldcocoafoundation.org/about/documents/FranciosRuf.ppt>

# 1a. Cocoa and Coffee Producing shifts in Côte d'Ivoire in 2000

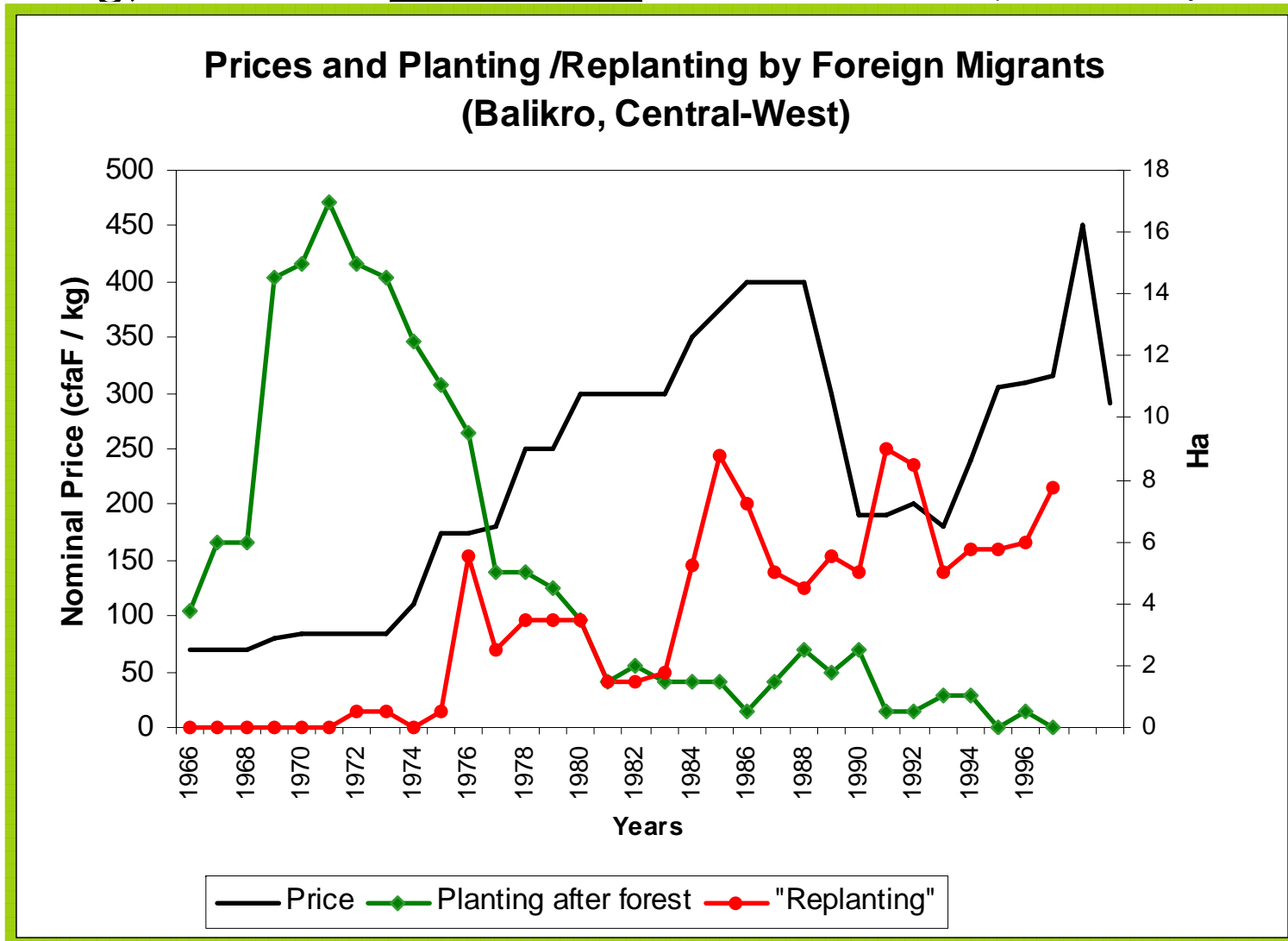


## 1b. ECOLOGICAL CHANGE

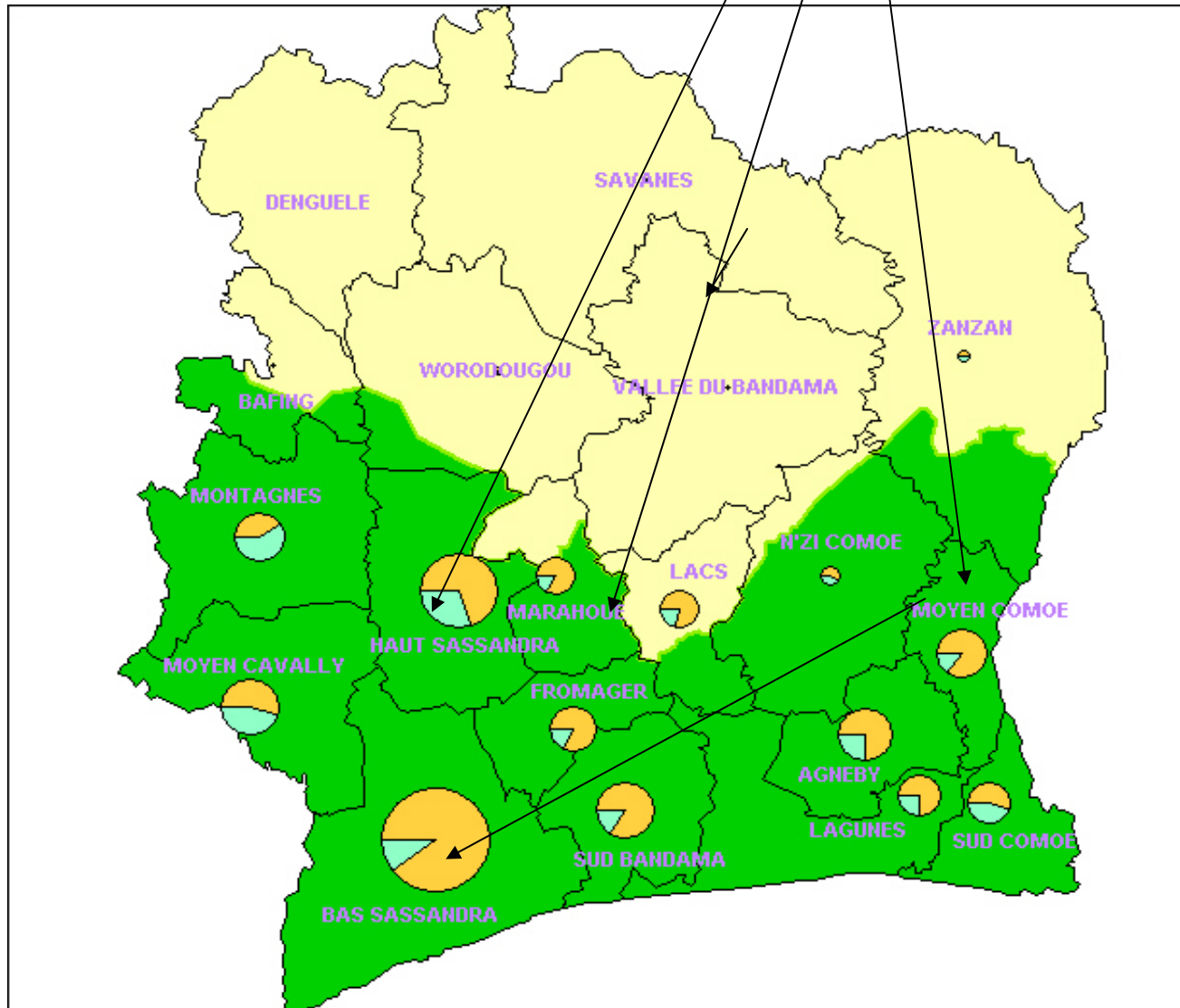
Forest rent loss (fertility, rainfall, ..) and REplanting difficulties

Replanting, a difficult innovation

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)



# 1c. Social and political change as an 'unavoidable' sequence of any boom/windfall



# 1d. Taxation

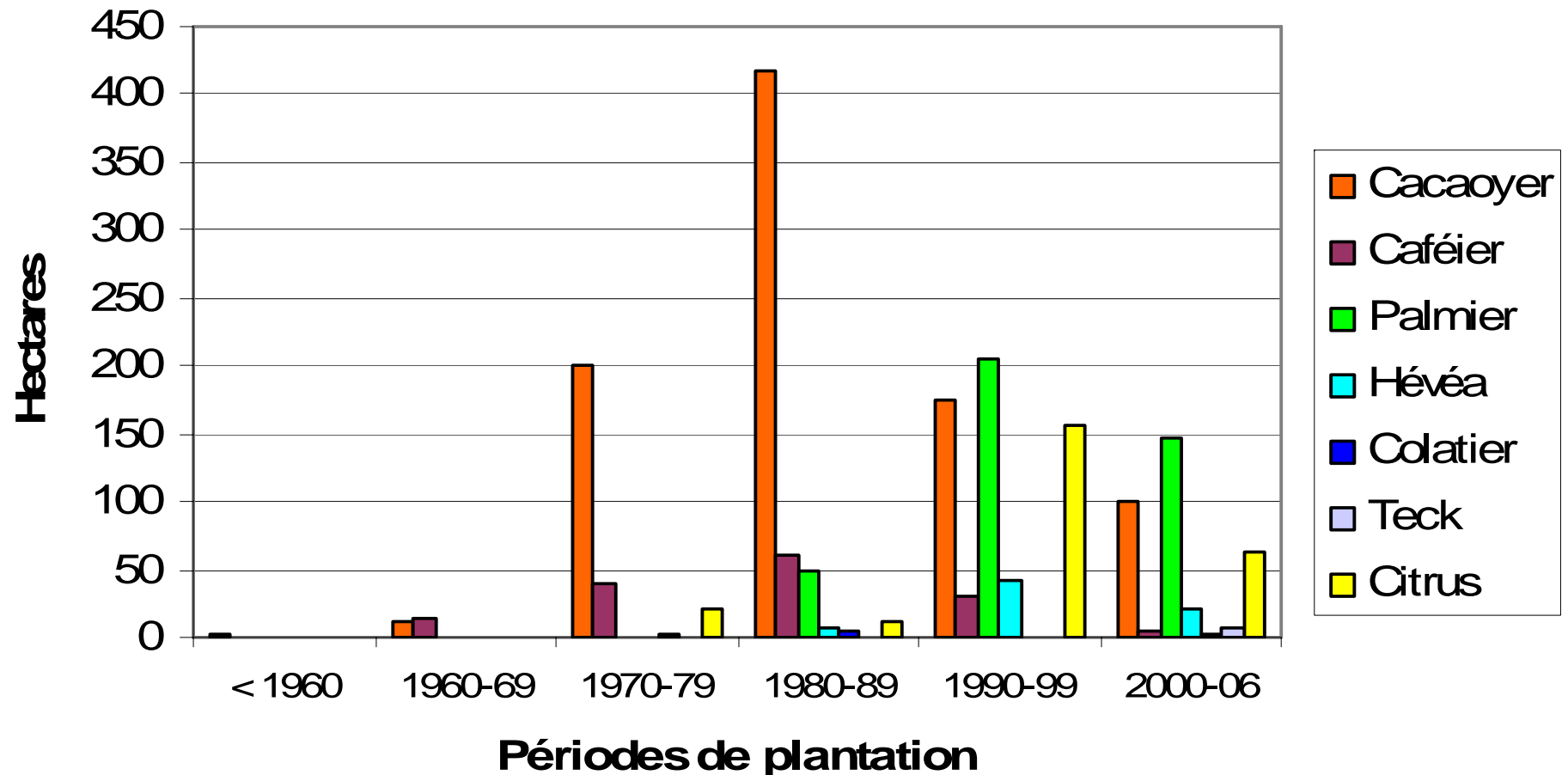
\*Estimated average CIF price in October/November: 850 CfaF per kg  
Sources: adapted from BNETD, 2004.

	•Taxation level incre	Oct/Nov 03	
State	DUS	220	243,25
	TE	21,25	
	Taxe traitant	2	
« State Agencies » and « Profession »	BCC	4.9	52,68
	FRC	2,78	
	ARCC	5	
	FDPCC	25	
	Prec. Reserve	10	
	Bags	5	
TOTAL TAXATION		295,93	
TOTAL TAXATION In % of the CIF CAF		35%	
PRODUCER PRICE in % of the CIF price		41%	

1f. Shortage of land. The ageing of the current cocoa belt  
and diversification opportunities

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)

**Fig. 7 Plantations annuelles  
dans le Bas-Sassandra**

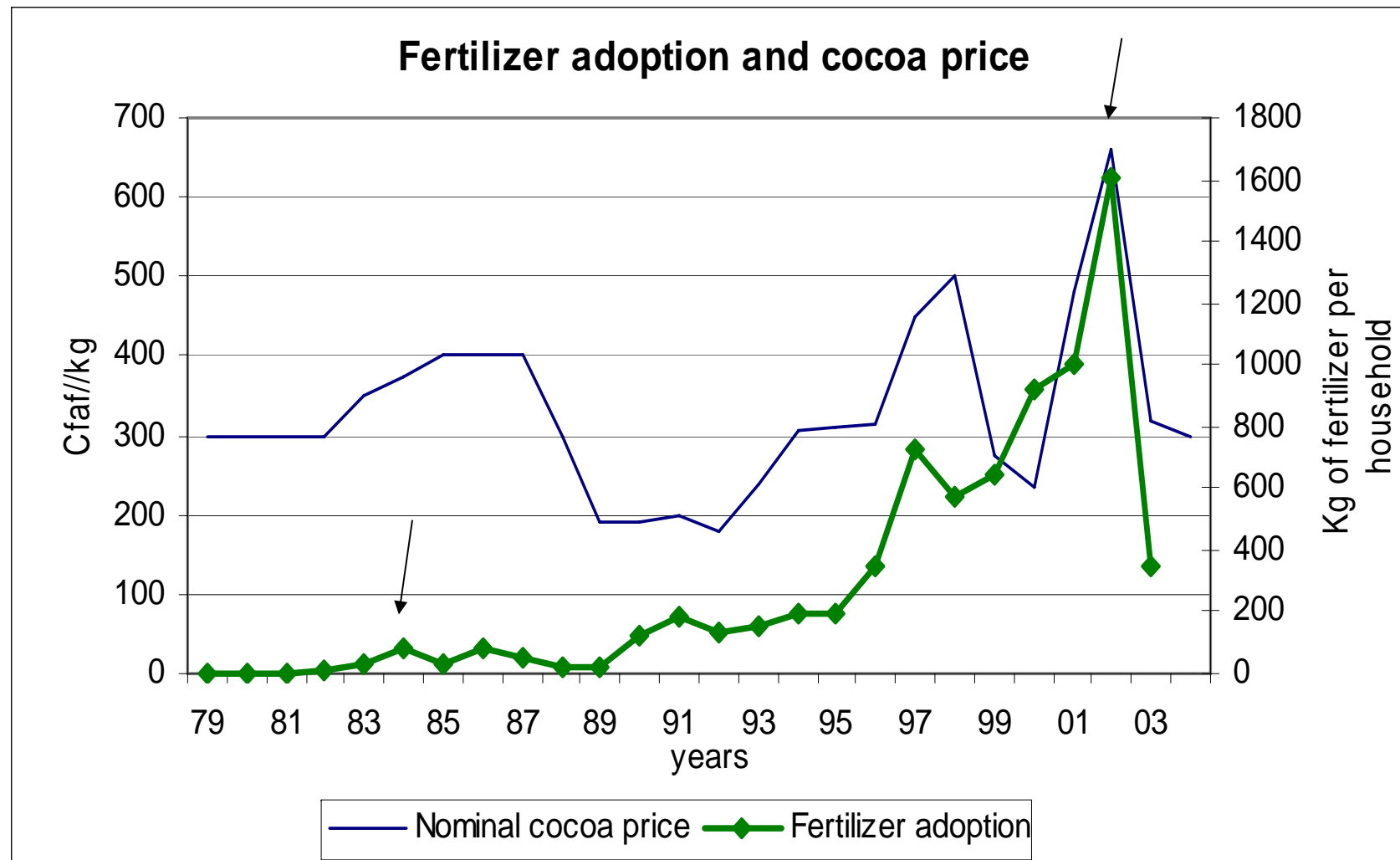


But ...

2. An unexpected capacity to rebound

## 2.a Technical innovations The major component of the green revolution: **Fertilizer adoption and boom**

Côte d'Ivoire 1983/84 to 2002/03 (CIRAD survey, Ruf 1997-2005)





## 2b Change in generation and (delayed) re-investment

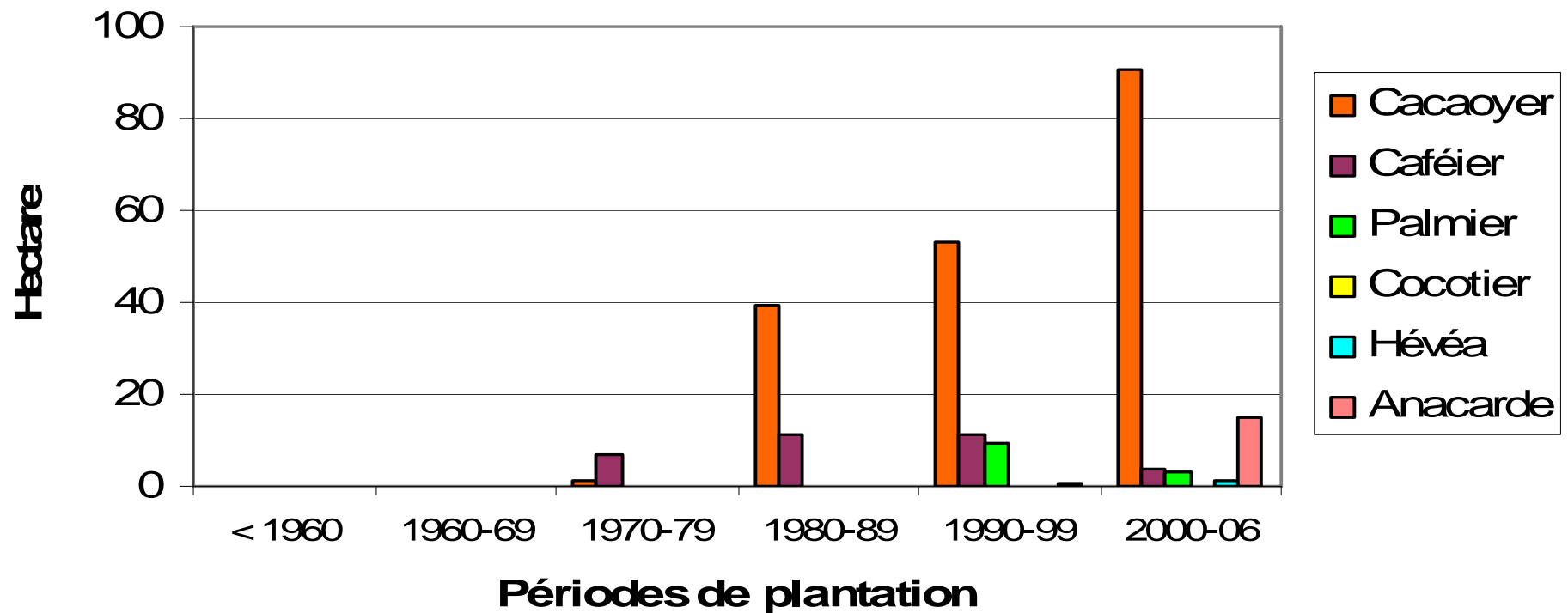


## 2.C Re-investment, Re-planting, new planting ..

### Back to the old cocoa belt

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)

#### Plantations annuelles ds les régions des Lacs



Re-investment, Re-planting, new planting ..

Back to the old cocoa belt

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)

**Fig. 12 Plantations annuelles  
dans le N'zi Comoé**

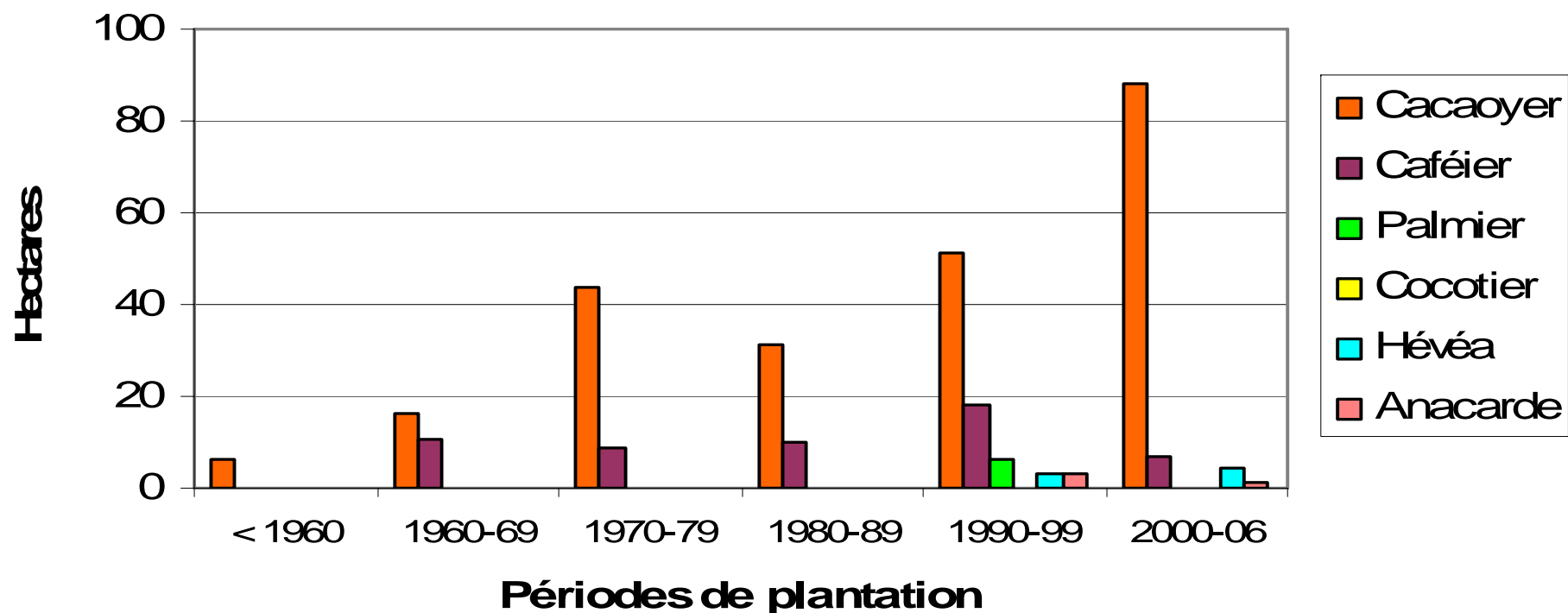
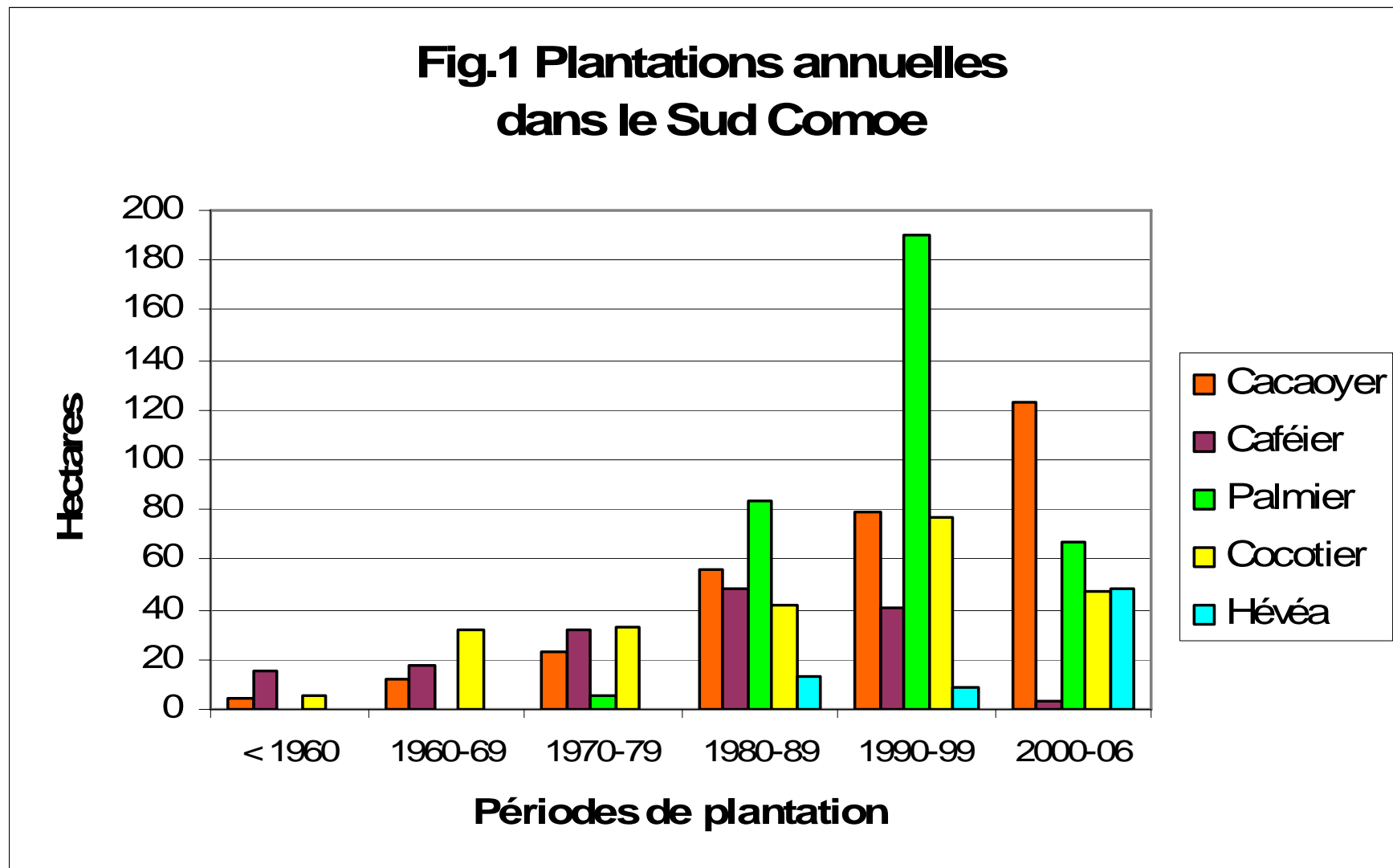


Fig. 2d As a result of technical breakthrough, generation change, possibly the political crisis itself, planting and Replanting spread everywhere in Southern Côte d'Ivoire (except in the current mature cocoa belt) (CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)

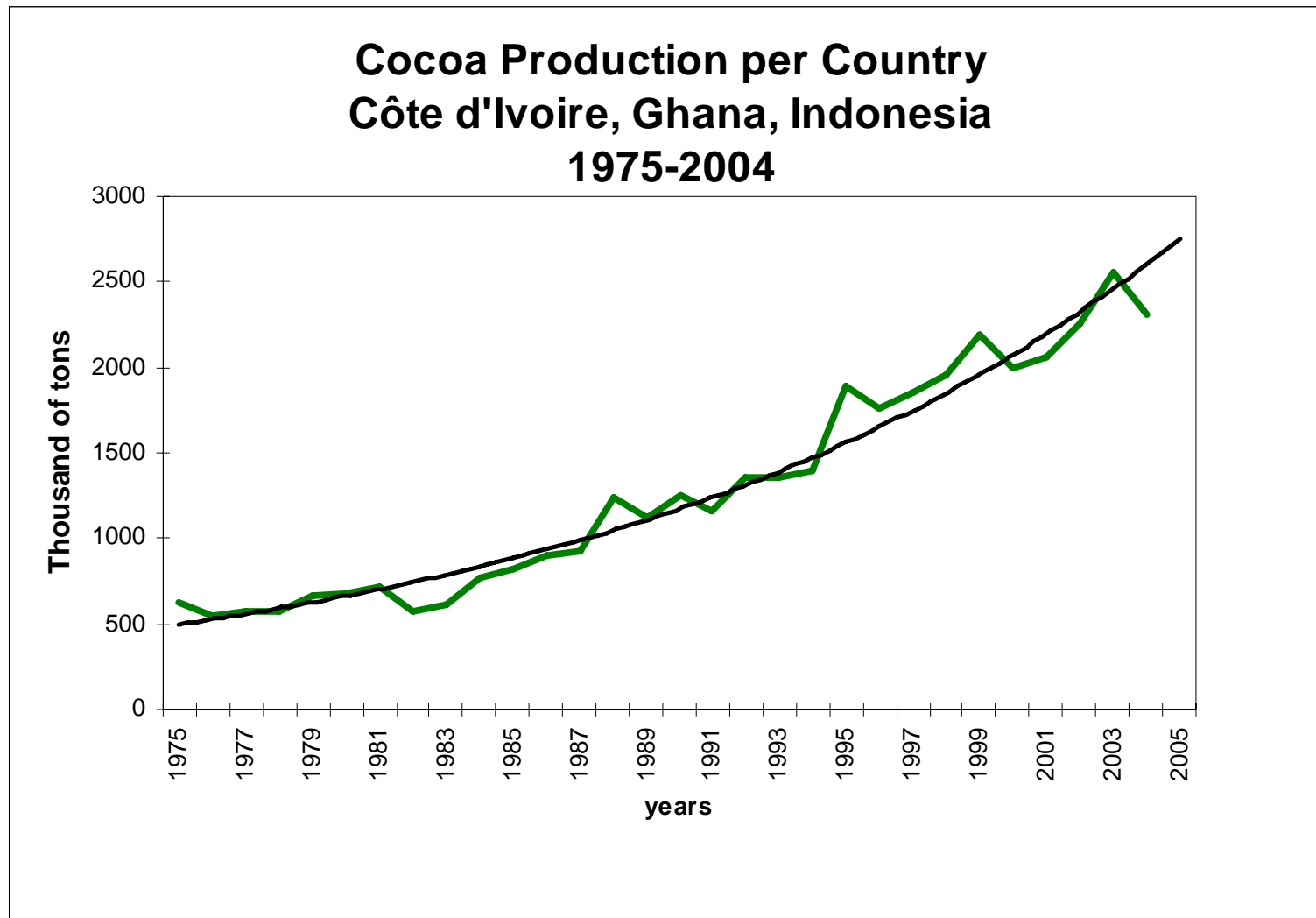


### 3. What next ?

Uncertain Contradictory forces

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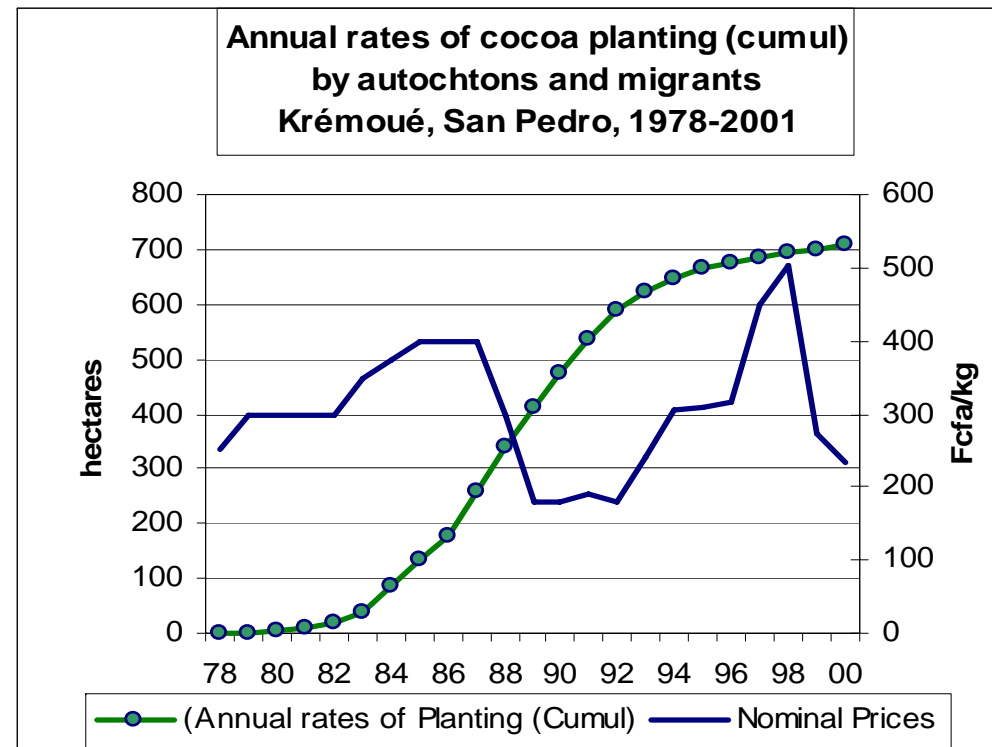
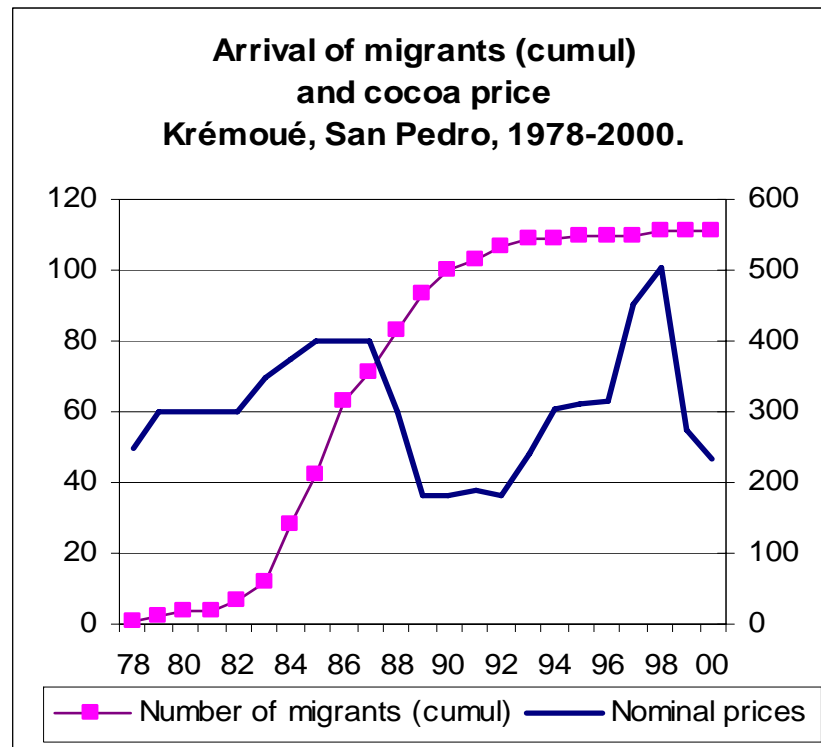
### 3.a Positive structural strength of family agriculture. Its capacity to stand shocks



3b. A positive reinforced capacity to endure shocks owing to migrants coming from regions marked by poverty  
Migrants are determined to save their patrimony

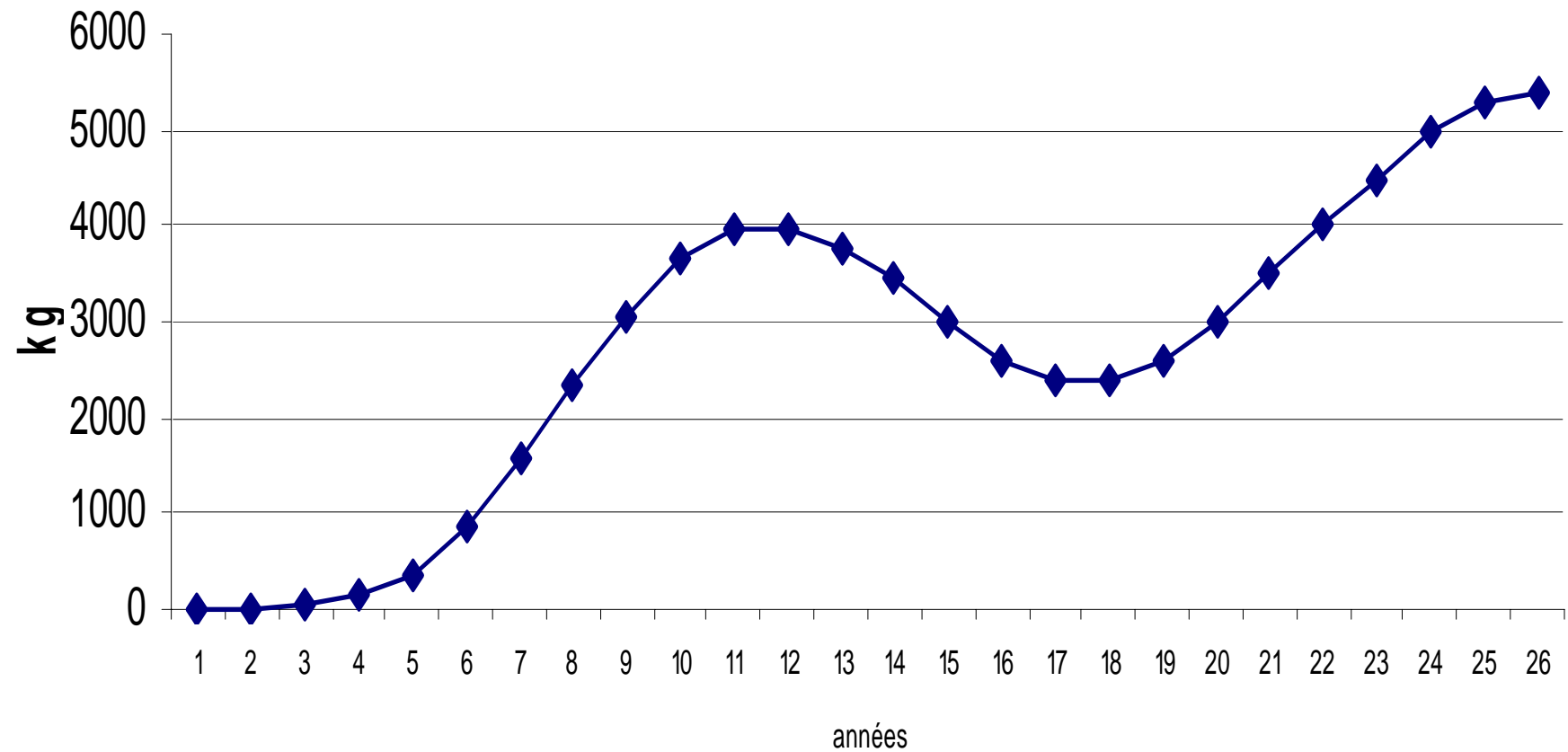
... but also a structural labour shortage

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 2006)



### 3d. Positive room for further technical breakthrough

**Hyp 3. With Fertilizer and little mortality**





### 3c Appraisal of fertilizer impact, associated to other changes, on migrants' farms over a cocoa cycle of 25 years (1980-2004).

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 1997-2005)

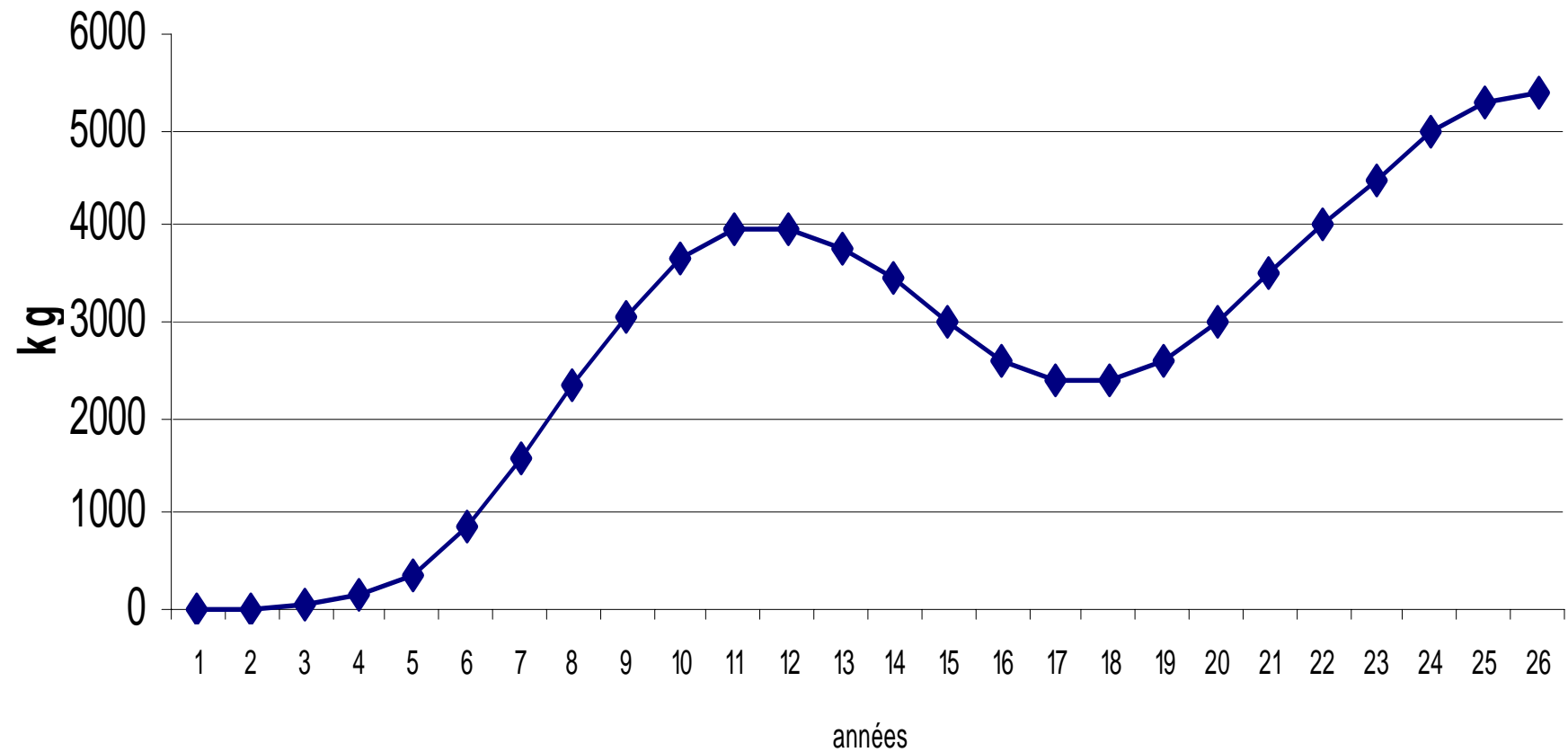
	Average migrant arrival date	year of the highest production after forest clearing	<b>Average production (kg)</b>	year of the lowest production	<b>Average production of that lowest year</b>
35 migrants	1980	1991	<b>2519</b>	1994	<b>1450</b>

	The year of first fertilizer adoption	<b>Accumulated fertilizer bags over years</b>	<b>Production reached in average in 2002/03 2003/04</b>
35 migrants	1996	<b>85</b>	<b>4820</b>

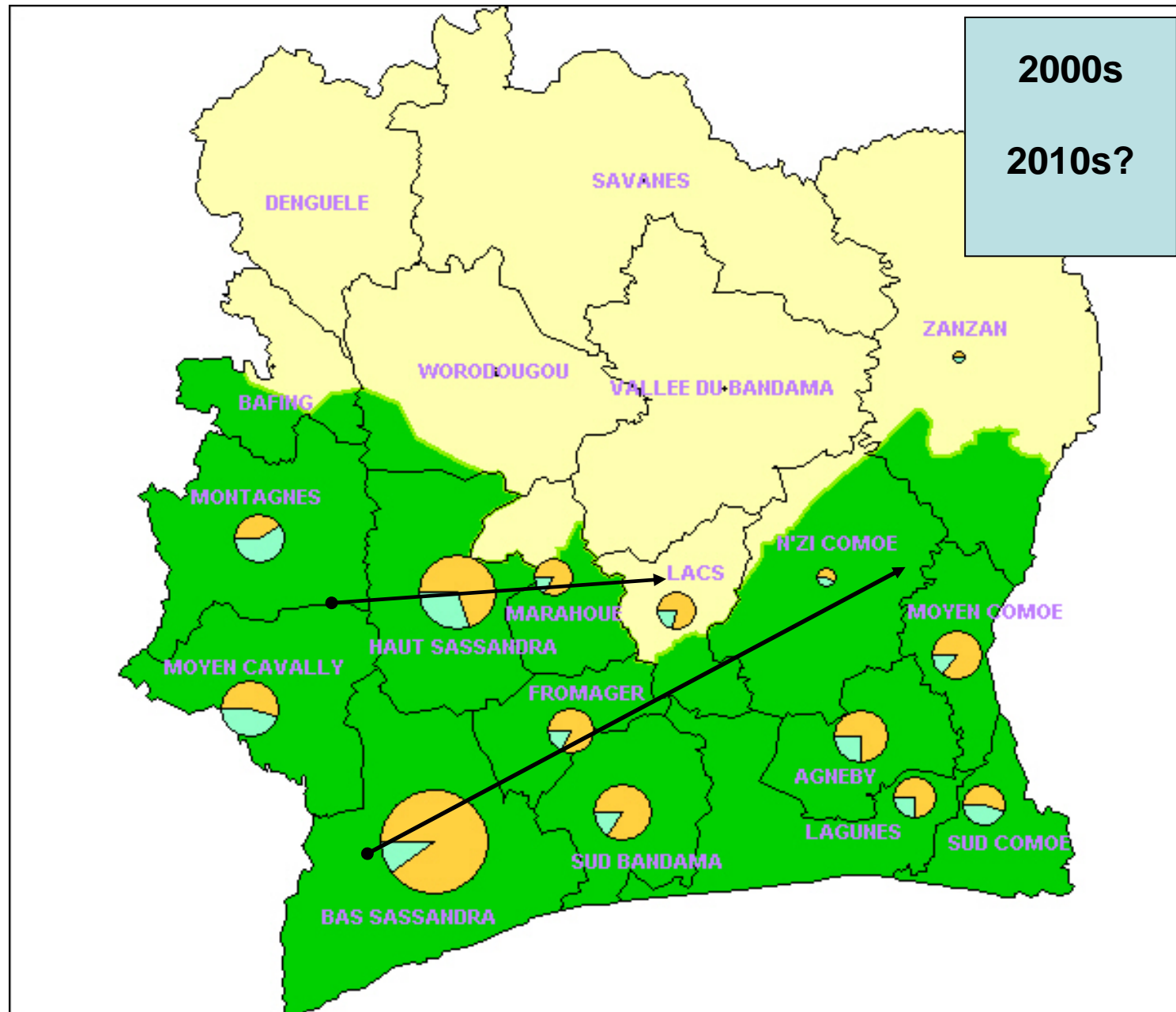
Sources: CIRAD, author's survey, 1996-2004.

### 3d. Positive room for further technical breakthrough

**Hyp 3. With Fertilizer and little mortality**



3d. Hopefully a progressive re-internalization  
of the labour force ... but ..





### 3e The biological/ecological change remains a risk





### 3f A social risk about 'a new kind of migrant'



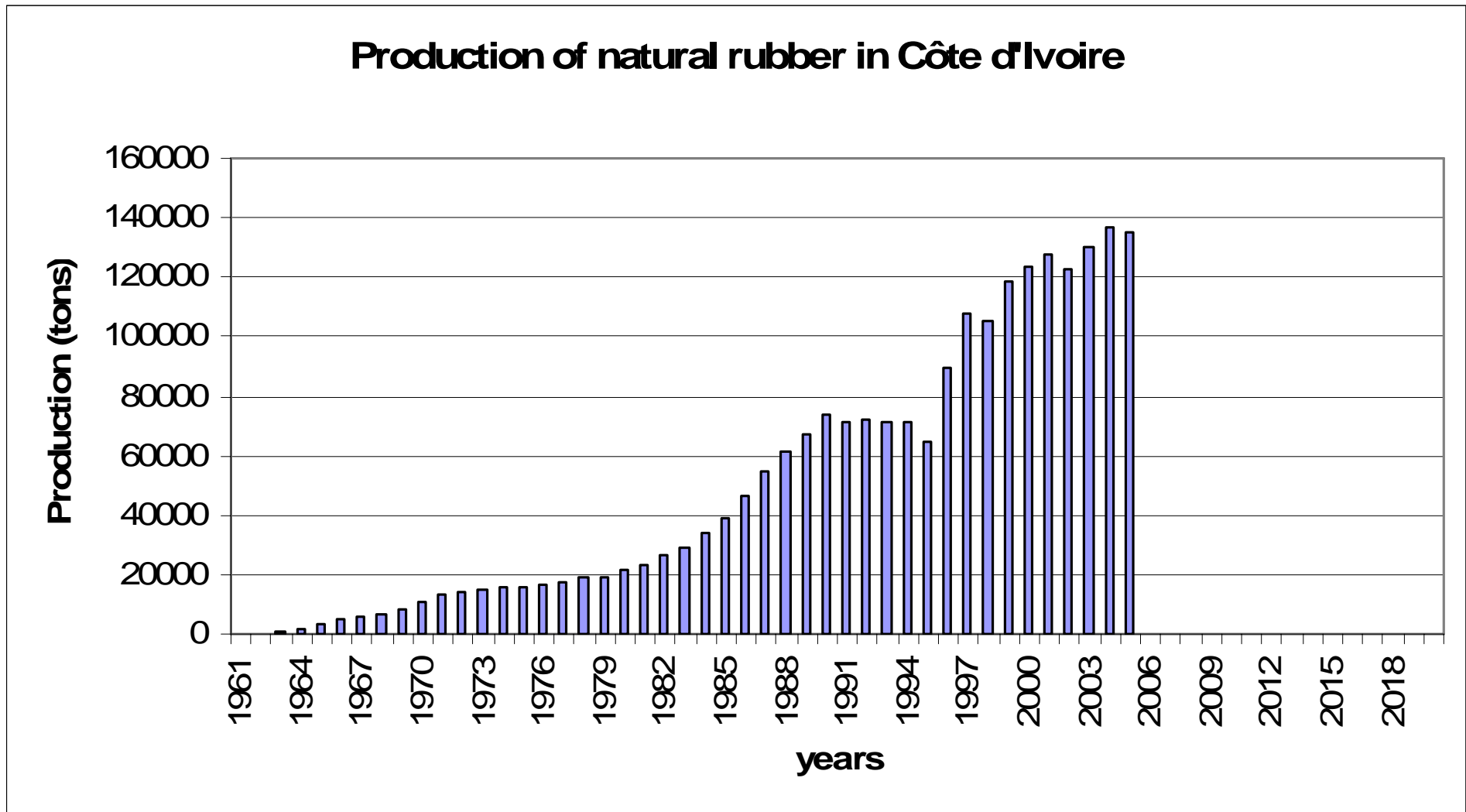
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3f A likely competition between cocoa and other tree crops,  
especially rubber



### 3.f « Rubber makes you as a civil servant »



### 3g Why Cocoa should escape the coffee scenario?

The Strength Comparative prices and revenue

Average Coffee production trend

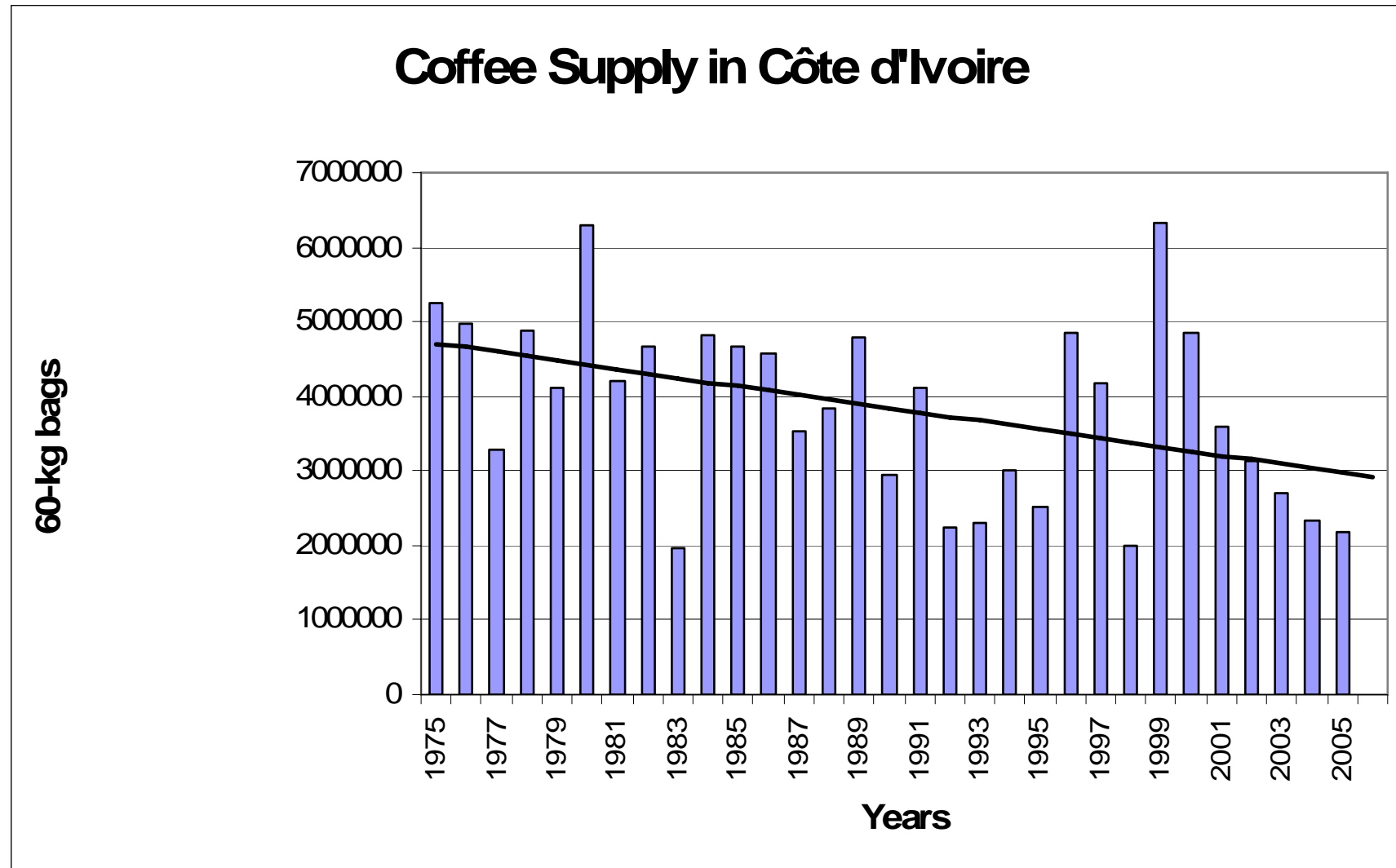
(200 cocoa and coffee farms)

(CIRAD survey, Ruf 1997-2005)

Campagne (1) Moy de production de café (kg)	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004
San Pedro (Sud-ouest)	138	157	178	187	49	35	4
Ouragahio (Centre-ouest)	76	82	82	91	96	94	68



3g. Why Cocoa should necessarily escape the coffee scenario? Coffee **was** the dominant crop in the 1950s





Hi from Gagnoa,  
Thanks for your attention